YOUR NAME:…… YOUR CLASS:…….. READING 1

I. Choose the word or phrase among A, B, C or D that best fits the blank space in the following passage

Space leisure

For most of their time in orbit, astronauts are fully (1)…….. with repairs and scientific experiments. But time for relaxation and recreation is essential. To reduce boredom, homesickness and isolation, astronauts are (2) …….. to receive a weekly video telephone call from home, as well as daily email messages.

If boredom (3)…….. there are plenty of windows from which to admire the ever-changing (4)……_as the International space Station orbits the planet every 90 minutes. The crew enjoy searching for familiar landmarks, watching lightning flashes, and waiting for one of the (5) ……._sunrises and sunsets.

There is a wide choice of leisure activities (6)……crew members are (7)……to take along their personal choice of entertainment. These range from chequers or chess sets to books and CDs or their own instruments.

Time (8)……..and bond together is essential for any crew. Meal times are generally set aside for periods of friendly get-togethers, and evenings often (9)…….the crew settling down to watch the (10)……..DVD movies.

1. A. related	B. filled	C. bored	D. occupied
2. A. able	B. capable	C. skillful	D. effective
3. A. sets off	B. continues	C. sets in	D. arrives
4. A. scene	B. view	C. sight	D. landscape
5. A. spectacular	B. glory	C. excited	D. respectful
6. A. so	B. or	C. but	D. since
7. A. accepted	B. avoided	C. allowed	D. admitted
8. A. relax	B. to relax	C. relaxing	D. to be relaxing
9. A. see	B. know	C. consider	D. realise
10. A. late	B. latest	C. latter	D. most

II. Read the passage again, and then decide whether the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

Space Tourism means ordinary members of the public buying tickets to travel to space and back. Like any other business, once space tourism gets started it will develop progressively. It may go through several phases. Starting with a relatively small-scale and relatively high-priced "pioneering phase", the scale of activity will grow and prices will fall as it develops. Finally, it will become a mass-market business, like aviation today.

During the pioneering phase, customers will be relatively few, from hundreds per year to thousands per year; prices will be high, $50,000 and up; and the service will be nearer to "adventure travel" than to luxury hotel-style.

The mature phase will see demand growing from thousands of passengers per year to hundreds of thousands per year. Tickets to orbit will cost less and flights will depart from many different airports. Orbital facilities will grow from being just clusters of modules to large structures constructed in orbit for hundreds of guests, permitting a wide range of orbital entertainments.

During the mass phase, ticket prices will fall to the equivalent of the few thousand US dollars, and the number of customers will be from hundreds of thousands to millions of passengers per year. And aviation is still growing fast at today's level of 1 billion passengers per year. So there is no reason to suppose that space travel will ever stop growing. There is certainly no limit to possible destinations.

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1. Space Tourism means ordinary members of the public buying tickets to travel to space		
2. During the mature phase, orbital structures made on the Earth will provide a wide range of entertainments.		
3. The more space tourism develops, the less aviation grows.		
4. Maybe some days in the future, space tourism is as popular as aviation.		
5. Space travel will send passengers to destinations that know no limit.		

III. Read the following passage and then choose the best option A, B, C or D.

OUTER SPACE

From far out in space, Earth looks like a blue ball. Since water covers three- fourths of the Earth's surface, blue is the color we see most. The continents look brown, like small islands floating in the huge, blue sea. White clouds wrap around the Earth like a light blanket. The Earth is shaped like, or a ball. It is 25000 miles around! It would take more than a year to walk around the whole planet. A spaceship can fly around the widest part of the sphere in only 90 minutes.

Even though spaceships have traveled to the Moon, people cannot visit the Moon without special suits. The Moon has no air and water. Plants and animals can't live there either. Astronauts first landed on the Moon in 1969. After that, there were six more trips to the Moon. They brought back Moon rocks, which scientists are still studying. There are holes, or craters, all over the Moon's surface. Scientists believe that meteorites smashed into the Moon millions of years ago and formed the craters.

The Sun is the closest star to Earth. A star is a hot ball of burning gas. The Sun looks very big because it is so close. But the Sun is just a medium-sized star. Billions of far-away stars are much bigger than our Sun. The burning gases from the Sun are so hot that they warm the Earth from 93 million miles away! Even though the Sun is always glowing, the night here on Earth is dark. That's because the Earth rotates, or turns around, every 24 hours. During the day, the Earth faces the Sun. Then we see light. During the night, the Earth turns away from the Sun. Then it faces the darkness of space. Each day we learn more about the Earth, the Moon, and the Sun.

1. Why is blue color we see most when looking at the Earth from outer space?

A. Because most of the Earth is covered in land.
B. Because the Suns rays make the Earth look blue.
C. Because most of the Earth is covered in water.
D. Because clouds wrap around the Earth.

2. Scientists believe that meteorites smashed into the Moon millions of years ago and formed the craters. What does 'formed" mean?

A. hit B. made C. broke D. stopped

3. What is a star?

A. A star is a hot ball of burning gas. B. A star is a hot ball of gas.
C. A star was a luminous ball of gas. D. A star was a luminous ball of burning gas.

4. What causes daylight on Earth?

A. A full Moon causes daylight.
B. Daylight is caused by the Earth facing away from the Sun.
C. The heat of the Suns rays caused day light.
D. Daylight is caused by the Earth facing toward the Sun.

5. Which of the following sentences BEST describes the Sun?

A. The Sun looks like small because it is so far from Earth.
B. The Sun is a ball of burning gases that gives the Earth heat and light.
C. The Sun is a small star.
D. The Sun isn't as hot as it looks.

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